THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1866. NO. 49.

L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. Ten copies to one Post Office, $20 00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less for first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

Miscellaneous.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SADOWA.

GRAPHIC AND HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

A TERRIBLE ARTILLERY FIRE—HORRIBLE SCENE—CRITICAL MOMENTS ON EACH SIDE—FORTY THOUSAND CAVALRY IN LINE—FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

HOHENMAUTH, July 4.—* * * * * * * * * * * Between 11:30 and 12 o'clock the Austrians were to all intents successful on the centre and on its flanks, although the fury of the cannonade and the incessant rattle of musketry all along the front, from the front of Nechanitz to the plateau between Klum, attested the severity of the struggle, and the obstinate resistance of the Prussians. Probbis, another pretty village, was now in flames; three villages burning at once, farmhouses adding their contingents to the fire and smoke, caissons blowing up, shells bursting, and the slopes and hill tops covered with gray and blue specks, each a man in agony or in death. Again the cavalry moved onwards. This time one division in three bodies, crowned the ridge and formed near the front line under the church, on the left of Klum, in the centre and left of the position, and there they waited once more. But now on the right the action awoke again, and to our surprise, a very heavy fire of musketry, comparatively close at hand, came from the direction of Smirlints; the Austrians on the crest of the ridge moved uneasily, while many more stragglers than one cared to see pressed down towards the railroad. Whatever the cause of the agitation, the Prussians on the centre and left pressed their attack with renewed vigor, and the contest which ensued was of exceeding fierceness; but still the enemy did not prevail—the Austrians not only held their ground, but repulsed the enemy, advanced against them, took their ground, and made prisoners.—From the left of Klum to the Prague road and beyond it, all was fire and smoke.

TERRIBLE ARTILLERY FIRE.

The tumult of voices was dreadful, and such as is never to be heard save in some such awful agony of battle. The Austrians again advanced a little near the big tree, and two batteries of reserve artillery could be seen driving fast to the left to strengthen the attack. But the Prussian reserves were once more called upon, and from 12:30 till nearly 1 o'clock there was an artillery fire from centre to left for six miles or more, which could not well have been exceeded in any action of which history makes mention. That ammunition was becoming needed in the advanced position was evident from the motion of the trains of supply and reserve, and we watched the cavalry with intense interest, as it seemed to be the time for them to make an impression. The Prussians were wavering.

HORRIBLE SCENE.

While the centre advanced slowly, but surely, a space seemed to be left between the ground they had occupied and the left of the Austrians, who were continually retiring there. The houses burning fiercely in Klum emitted volumes of smoke, which were swept away towards the right. Another village, lying apparently to the left of the Prague road, named Gros Blaritz or Hisrlitz, as well as I catch the name, was now in flames. More tumbrils blew up in that direction; so that there were now six or seven villages or hamlets on fire from left to right. The battle was assuming a more awful and tremendous aspect, and the faint rays of sunshine which shot at intervals through the lifting clouds only gave the scene greater terror. Horses without riders careered among the wounded, who were crawling over the plain, dismounted. Dragoons dragged themselves to the rear, and men came crawling along in such numbers that they appeared like a broad fringe to the edges of the battle. But where they most swarmed was over the plain, near the big tree. The rolling of musketry in the hollows beyond smothered the voice of the cannon. At last the reserves behind were pressed forward with energy. Their artillery unlimbering, opened from sixteen guns into the dense blue columns which were driving the Austrians before them, and checked their advance, till the Prussian artillery, getting upon the small ridge and firing down so as to get a small enfilade, began to knock over horses and men. The Austrians, however, here, as elsewhere, stuck to their pieces admirably, and it was not till the Prussian infantry, getting into a clump of timber, opened a sharp fire on their flank that they limbered up, leaving more than one black heap to mark the position they had occupied.

CRITICAL SITUATION FOR THE PRUSSIANS.

At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and about one o'clock the whole battle line of the Prussians could gain no more ground, and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in wooded ground the needle-gun had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal.

Then Prince Frederick Charles sent the fifth and sixth divisions forward. They laid down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground, and advanced to the river.—The King was now near to Bistritz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into the battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the wood, and soon the increased noise told they had begun to fight, but the Austrian gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, and they did not push the battle forward more than a few hundred yards, for they fell back themselves, and they could not reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shells fly about among them scattering death and awful gashes among their ranks, but the portions of the trees, torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about, huge ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds.

THE AUSTRIAN RIGHT WAVERING.

As the Austrians left and the centre gained ground, the right yielded, and column after column of Prussians came upon the ridge firing as they advanced, while their guns on the flanks swept the slowly retreating but not disorderly Austrians with shrapnel and shell. At times the Austrians, halting, opened a brisk fire; once or twice several regiments formed squares to receive cavalry, but I could not see any Prussian horse on the slope near them. There was a hesitation, both in the Austrians and the enemy, which was not intelligible, and several times the officers at the head of the Prussian columns, riding forward, fired over their horses' heads, and stood up in their stirrups as if to see into the hollows. A shell burst close over one of them, and when the smoke cleared away man and horse were down, and never stirred again. The folds of the ground must have hid most of the Prussians from the Austrian artillery as they got near the big tree, for the gunners principally directed their pieces against the Prussian guns, which received accessions rapidly, and occupied their full attention. At last the Prussians were perceived, and five battalions of Austrians from the reserve, coming from the extreme right, tried to check their advance by a flanking fire. The Prussians halted, and in an instant a fire of surprising volume and sharpness flew along their front. The Austrians for a few minutes replied steadily, but they fell fast, and at last two battallions, with great vigor, charged up the hill, but were broken in the run, were shaken by a rolling volley and by several rounds from the artillery in flank, and retreated in some disorder towards the left, behind a spur of the ridge. The enemy pressed on anew, and soon gained the *plateau* close by the big tree, where they dipped into an undulation only to re-appear on the other side, and then formed up in compact square-like formations, pushing out lines of skirmishers toward Klum, from which they were about a mile distant. The Austrians below them, and nearest to Koniggratz, halted and faced round to meet a new enemy, for the Prussians now showed near the railway, and a sanguinary encounter took place around some houses in a wood, in which artillery and musketry raged for a quarter of an hour in a perfect tornado.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

From a lane above the village a battery opened on the Austrians, and at the same time another battery, wheeling over the slope below the big tree, crossed its fire on the devoted Austrians. "*Ein Kreuz feuer? Ein Kreuz feur?*" exclaimed the officers. "Good God! where do they come from?" Where indeed! This combat now assumed larger proportions. The Prussian right showed in great force, and the hills were covered with their regiments advancing in the most perfect order. All over the field were hundreds of wounded limping away, and piles of dead lay in rows along the lanes and in the thick corn. The enemy, whose strength had been hidden from us by the hills, now displayed numbers which accounted for the retreat of the Austrians on the right.

The Austrian gunners could not hold up against the cross-fire and the weight of pieces opposed to them. What avail was it that they were winning on the centre? Through the glass they could be seen pressing on from point to point in a tempest of smoke and flame. It was now near two o'clock. On the left and centre there could be no hesitation in declaring that the Prussians were all but beaten. It seemed as if a charge *en masse* of the horse deployed for miles on the *plateau* could roll up their centre on their left, or crumble the left into pieces. The fire at [illegible] in the centre, which had died out [illegible] broke with fresh violence, and the villa[illegible] began to burn. The Prussians in the cen[illegible] made another grand effort, and it would [illegible]y be a repetition of adjectives, utterly [illegible]e at the strongest, to endeavor to [illegible] the smallest conception of the roar of [illegible] which announced and met this [illegible] attempt to change the fortunes of the [illegible]y.—The strong wind could not clear a[illegible] the smoke, which poured in banks as [illegible] as the sea itself over the battle-fie[illegible] now contracted to the centre and right, for all towards the Prague road the fight [illegible] apparently ended in the discomfiture [illegible] the Prussian left. As it contracted [illegible] up, and the caissons and tumbrils [illegible] repeatedly. The movements of [illegible] trians from the right centre to op[illegible] last efforts of the Prussians [illegible] open interval between the [illegible] extreme right retiring on the lower ground near the river, but the Austrians did not perceive it, or, if they did, could not prevent the advance of the enemy along the *plateau* by the big tree towards Klum.—The Austrian right and reserves become more unsteady, but their artillery contests every foot of ground. Suddenly a spattering of musketry breaks out of the trees and houses of Klum right down on the Austrian gunners, and on the columns of infantry drawn up on the slopes below. The gunners fall on all sides—their horses are disabled—the fire increases in intensity—the Prussians on the ridge press on over the *plateau*: this is an awful catastrophe—two columns of Austrians are led against the village, but they cannot stand the fire, and after three attempts to carry it retreat, leaving the hill side covered with the fallen. It is a terrible moment. The Prussians see their advantage; they here get into the very centre of the position. In vain the staff officers fly to the reserves and hasten to get back some of the artillery from the front. The dark blue regiments multiply on all sides, and from their edges roll perpetually sparkling musketry. Their guns hurry up, and from the slope take both the Austrians on the extreme right and the reserves in flank. They spread away to the woods near the Prague road, and fire into the rear of the Austrian gunners.

THE AUSTRIAN LINES BROKEN.

Thus a wedge growing broader and driven in more deeply every instant, was forced into the very body of the Austrian army; separating it at the heart and dividing its left and centre from the right.—The troops in the centre and left are dismayed at hearing the enemy's guns in their rear, and are soon exposed to the fire which most of all destroys the morale of soldiers already shaken by surprise.—The right, previously broken up and disconfitted, hurry towards the Prague road in something like confusion, and spread alarm among the reserves of the centre and left. The regular lines of the column below are gradually bulging out, and are at last swallowed up in disordered multitude. Officers gallop about trying to restore order. Some regiments hold together, though they are losing men in heaps every instant. The left wing is arrested in its onward progress. The Prussian Generals in front of them and on the centre, seeing their enemy waver, throw their battallions against them, and encourage their artillery to fresh efforts, but the formidable Austrian cavalry prevents any hasty or enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the Prussian right, whom long continued fighting and heavy losses, must have somewhat enervated.

FORTY THOUSAND FRESH CAVALRY.

Even yet there was hope for the Austrians. There on the Prussian front wheeled a force of horse with which a Murat or a Kellerman or a Seidlitz could have won a battle and saved an empire. There, still unshaken, were at least forty thousand men of whom scarcely one had ever fired a shot. The indomitable Austrian artillery still turned hundreds of muzzles on the enemy's guns, and girt their men in a band of fire. To let slip that cavalry on both sides of Klum, to crash through infantry and guns, seemed really worth doing, though failure would have made the difference between a defeat and a rout. It would have been a supreme deed fit for such a force to accomplish or perish in attempting. And there were no natural obstacles visible from the tower to a grand charge. The Prussian right, separated from its centre and left, would have been rolled down into the valley among the Austrians and utterly crushed, and the Austrian centre and left have been liberated to continue their contest with the enemy. Moments were precious. The Prussian fire became more severe, and the wavering of the Austrians greater.

THE RETREAT COMMENCES.

The falling of trees on the Prague road, the rush of the fugitives, the near approach of the Prussian shells to that place, some of them bursting over the railway station, were awful warnings of the state of the battle. All the roads were blocked up with retreating trains and wagons.—Men were throwing down their arms and wading through inundations. The Austrian gunners on the causeway began to catch a sight of the Prussians near at hand in the woods and opened upon them with shrapnel and shell. It was now somewhere about 2:30, but, it was not possible to note time when such things were going on so near. Scarce could the glass be directed to one point ere an exclamation from a bystanding officer or an awful clamor carried it to another. Seconds were of inestimable value—not only that hundreds were falling but that they were falling in vain—that all the issues for which an empire had summoned its might and the Kaiser his people to the field were being decided, and that the toils of generations of emperors, warriors, and statesmen were about being lost forever. The genius of the Prussian was in the ascendant.

TERRIBLE PRUSSIAN ENERGY.

The spirit of Bismarck or his genius ruled the battle field. While the Austrian was hesitating the Prussian was acting.—The lines of dark blue which came in sight from the right teemed from the vales be[illegible] which yielded them. They filled the whole background of the awful picture of which Klum was the centre.—They pressed down on the left of the Prague road. In square, in column, deployed or wheeling hither and thither—every where pouring in showers of deadly precision—penetrating the whole line of the Austrians, still they could not force their stubborn enemy to fly. On all sides they met brave but unfortunate men ready to die if they could do no more. At the side of the Prague road the fight went on with incredible vehemence. The Austrians had still an immense force of artillery, and although its concentrated fire swept the ground before it its effect was lost in some degree by reason of the rising ground above, and last by its divergence to so many points to answer the enemy's cannon. Many Austrians have fallen by their own artillery.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

Once an Austrian column, separating itself from the great multitude below, with leveled bayonets, led by its officers in front, waving caps and sabres, went straight at the wood around Klum and drove back the Prussian Tirailleurs, but were staggered by fearful volleys of musketry. Their officers were all killed or wounded. They fell sullenly back. Down came the Prussians, but they were received on the bayonet point and with clubbed muskets, and were driven back to the shelter of the wood, and some were carried off prisoners in the retreating column.

ALL IS LOST!

The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free their centre had failed, their right was driven down in a helpless mass towards Koniggratz, quivering and palpitating as shot and shell tore through it. "*Alles ist verloren!*" Artillery still thundered with a force and violence which might have led a stranger to such scenes no enemy could withstand it. The Austrian still hung like white thunder clouds on the flanks, and threatened to the front of the Prussians, keeping them in square and solid columns. But already the trains were streaming away from Koniggratz, placing the Elbe and Adler between them and the enemy. The grip of the Prussians could not be shaken. Word was brought to me to leave at once, for the city gates were about to be closed, and the gunners on the walls were laying their pieces to cover the inundations and the causeways.—One more glance showed a very hell of fire—cornfields, highways, slopes and dells, and hillsides covered with the slain—the pride and might of Austria laid low.—What happened more I can only tell from hearsay. But I am told that at last the Austrian horse saved all that was not lost, and in brilliant charges rolled back the tide of Prussian infantry; that the gunners threw their pieces into the Elbe and in the inundated fields as they retreated; that men were drowned in hundreds as they crowded over pontoon bridges hastily laid and sunk or burnt ere the columns could cross over; that luggage trains, reserve ammunition, guns and prisoners, the spoils of that enormous host, fell into the hands of the victors, who remained masters of that hard fought field, covered for nine miles with myriads of the slain. Well might Bededec say "All is lost but my life! Would to God I had lost that too!"

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

To my Peoples: The heavy misfortune which has befallen my army of the North, notwithstanding its heroic resistance to the enemy, the increased dangers thereby menacing the Fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom of Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to its utmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my peoples. But the reliance which I expressed in my manifesto of the 17th of June—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subdue—a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have adressed myself to the Emperor of the French respecting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even, of his own accord, offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions, in order to put an end to the blood shed and ravages of war. But I would never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken. Sooner than that this should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my people's approval.

All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered, and the large enrollment of volunteers called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

My peoples, have confidence in your Emperor. The peoples of Austria have never shown themselves greater than in misfortune. I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverance, and unshaken confidence in God.

Given at my residence in the capital of Viena, this 10th day of July, 1866.

The Prussian "Needle" Gun.

As this weapon, which was referred to in the telegraphic dispatches published on yesterday, will in all probability be frequently mentioned during the course of the present European war, a few words in description of its plan and principles will not be out of place.

The cartridge used in the "Needle" gun is made of stiff card-board, the the ball, powder, and explosive composition being contained in one and the same cylinder. It's great peculiarity is that its detonating powder is placed immediately in rear of the base of the ball and between it and the powder.—The advantage of this is, that when the powder is ignited that portion next the ball in which combustion is first perfected, exerts its full force upon the projectile, the powder in rear also exerting its influence, as it becomes almost simultaneously ignited. Under the present system, in which that part of the powder next to the breech of the gun is first ignited, a portion of the powder is frequently expelled from the gun with the ball in a condition of only partial combustion, the explosive force of the powder first consumed being adequate to expel the ball and the powder in its front before the whole charge has time to become entirely ignited. Thus in the "Needle" gun all the powder is consumed, and applied to the best effect, and so as to obtain its fullest force at the same instant and in the same direction.

The "Needle" gun is a breech-loader; and when the trigger is pulled, a stout "needle" or wire is thrust though the base of the cartridge, parallel with its axis, into the detonating charge by the ball, causing its explosion and the ignition of the cartridge.

In accuracy the "Needle" gun cannot be surpassed, and its effective range is said to be about fifteen hundred yards. It is however, doubtful whether it will be found to bear with impunity the necessarily rough treatment of an active campaign.

The Prussian Jagers and sharpshooters generally are armed with this formidable weapon, and upon a skirmish line, when it can be used with care and deliberation, it must prove highly effective.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE STREETS OF VENICE.

Unless the gentle, low speaking Venetians consent to enjoy a festival sitting at their windows and in their balconies, there are serious obstacles in their way. Besides the canals, which intersect the city in all directions, there is no lack of streets, or *cale*, as they are called. But such streets! They are four or five feet wide, are nicely flagged indeed, and provided with a channel to carry away the superfluous water; but fancy a New York dandy conducting a lady in the full panoply invented by the French empress, along one of these streets, and encountered front to front by another gentleman and lady similarly accoutered!

The shops at each side are not so narrow in many cases as the streets. They are pretty and gay, and are furnished with painted Indian mats, screens, glass beads, models of gondolas, and all those pretty but useless elegances found in the shops of the Palais Royal.

Venice, however, besides its square and Piazetta and Quay of St. Mark, can boast of one street, Merceria, which is fully fourteen feet wide—the Broadway of the sea city. It is nicely paved with tiles, and still presents a comparatively animated and pleasant appearance.

For very excellent reasons the Venetians rarely take their comfort or see company on the ground floor, the streets being narrow, or the canal in front. This lower floor is often used as receptacle for lumber, the family preferring the one above it for the sake of light, or to get a decent distance from the surface of the water, from which occasionally an offensive smell arises, though not to the extent that strangers apprehend. When the mansion is built round a court there is always a tank in the centre to catch the rain water, and every little square or campa in the city is provided with the same convenience. Fresh water, as may be supposed, is an article of value in Venice.

From the second floors, spoken of above, and where once might be seen hanging rich draperies over the once richly carved balconies, and darkened beauties, with arms resting on the rich stuffs, and listening to a charming serenade from a gondola, are now frequently found the drying clothes of a working family. The rent of five rooms and a cellar, in a good quarter, is about three dollars of our money per month. A shilling pays a weekly rent of a working family on remote canals. There are a great number of families in poor circumstances, but apparently hunger is not a general affliction.

There are no beggars, either because the streets are too narrow to afford them comfortable stations, or that watching round the corners for a copper fillipped from a gondola across the water might entail long delays and small profits. An occasional whimperer is detected in St. Mark's Place, but, if the tribe ever flourished, they went out with the bravos and the thieves.—Whether it proceeds from the prevailing honesty of the lower classes, or the wonderful ability of the Austrian police, few residents in these our days think it necessary to secure their houses at night.

FISH CULTURE.

The propagation of fish is attracting great attention in Europe. It is a fact that fish can be raised cheaper and more plentifully than any kind of poultry, and their flesh is as sweet and nourishing. It seems that the Emperor Napoleon has just ordered an exhibition of fishes, at the little village of Arcachon, near Bordeaux.

This novel and most useful enterprise is regarded with great interest in England and France, and is intended to show the philosophical as well as the material aspects of well regulated sea and river fisheries.—Invitations to affect this purpose have been sent far and wide to official personages willing to aid with their influence, to scientific men in order that they may give their opinions, and to literary men in order to read the knowledge thus accumulated.

The collection is so arranged as to illustrate the productive qualities of salt and fresh water, the peculiarities of national products, the advantages of pisciculture, and, incidentally, what is to be gained by well directed legislation concerning the fisheries. The subject of fish-culture will receive special attention, in order to ascertain the best methods of hatching, breeding and domestication.

Papers will also be read on the natural history of the various edible fishes, the technology of the fisheries, and the manners and customs of the classes engaged in this business.—*Exchange.*

A Siberian Woman.

A gentleman who is engaged in the telegraph expidition in Siberia, relates the following incident in a letter to a friend in Cincinnati:

I met with a Korak woman of about twenty-two years of age on the great Tundra (marked Keran on the map) who drove a team of reindeers with a loaded sledge fifty versts in one day, and at night slept out in the snow, with no covering whatever except the clothes she had worn during the day, and in a temperature 43 degrees below zero, or 75 degrees below the freezing point. Think of that, ye effeminate ladies of America. That I saw myself, although even to me it seems incredible now. I thought it an extraordinary thing to sleep in a reindeer skin tent outdoor in such weather, and I should have frozen to death in two hours had I attempted to sleep without it. She traveled with us driving her own reindeer, and sleeping on the snow every night.

WHOSE CHILD IS IT?—When Sherman's army stopped at Smithfield, N. C, about fifteen months since, there was found with it a little girl, five or six years of age, of bright countenance and pleasant ways, evidently well-bred thus far, who, the soldiers said, followed them from South Carolina, Georgia or Tennessee. The corps to which this little girl seemed attached camped near the house of a lady who had a little girl of nearly the same age, and the two little ones became so fondly attached, that the lady induced the soldiers to give the child to her, and she has been with her ever since. The child has dark eyes, and is quite pretty. She had been so long with the army that she could give no intelligible account of her home. The lady who has possession of this little wanderer is very much attached to her, and treats her in every way as her own daughter. Parties interested are referred to the "Baptist Minister," Smithfield, Johnston County, N. C.

MILITARY COURTS ILLEGAL.—Judge Bullard, of Kentucky, in pronouncing his opinion in the Henderson *habeas corpus* case, made the following remarks:

I agree with Sir James Mackintosh that, "while the laws are silenced by the noise of arms, the rulers of the armed force must punish, as equitably as they can, those crimes which threaten their own safety and that of society, but no longer; every moment beyond which is usurpation. As soon as the laws can act, every other mode of punishing supposed crimes is itself an enormous crime.

Judge Russell, of Iron County, Missouri, produced from a single grain of wheat a stock of seventy-five stalks, averaging twenty-nine grains each, or an aggregate of two thousand one hundred and seventy-five grains. Were a bushel and a half (the ordinary quantity) to be sown on an acre, and to produce in the proportion this grain has done, the yield would be eight thousand two huhdred and sixty-two and a half bushels on the acre.

A THANKFUL BEGGAR.—Sir Walter Scott, meeting a beggar, who importuned him for sixpence, the great unknown not having one, gave him a shilling, adding with a laugh, "Mind, now sir, you owe me a sixpence." "Och, sure enough," said the beggar, "and heaven grant you may live till I pay you."

They are fond of titles in the East.—Among his other high-sounding titles, the King of Ava has that of "Lord of Twenty-four Umbrellas." This looks as though he had prepared for a long reign!

American Wonders.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three quarters of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of 170 feet each.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles in length.

The largest valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi. It contains 500 000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile and profitable regions of the globe.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles long, and 1,000 feet deep.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural bridge over Cedar Creek in Virginia. It extends across a chasm 80 feet in width and 250 feet in depth, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri. It is 350 feet high, and two miles in circuit.

The largest number of whaleships in the world is sent out by Nantucket and New Bedford.

The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago.

The largest single volume ever published is Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an American work—the best of the language—containing as much matter as six Family Bibles.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct in New York. Its length is forty miles and a half, and it cost twelve and a half millions of dollars. The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

All these, it may be observed, are American "institutions." In contemplation of them, who will not acknowledge that ours is a "great country."

THE VALUE OF STAMPS.—People who give receipts, and everybody does it, should make a note of the result of a trial which took place in New York the other day, and which shows how perilous a thing a neglect to put stamps upon papers which require them, may become. Many persons have fallen into the error of supposing that if a paper is not stamped, the omission may be rectified at any time at very little expense. This is not correct There was a provision made for validating unstamped papers made and issued before the act of 1864, upon compliance with certain provision is made in the amended act of 1865, upon the condition that the party derelict shall pay $50 and interest at 6 per cent on the stamp, if the cost of the latter is more than $50. But in addition to this, there is an actual penalty which may be enforced against any one who issues unstamped paper. Under the act of 1864 it was $200 in all cases. Under the amended act of 1865 it remains $200, upon acceptors and payers of foreign bills of exchange, without first stamping the securities.—In this case, in New York, the party sued had neglected, before the passage of the amended act of 1865, to affix stamps upon seven receipts for the payment of money. He was sued for the full penalty in each case, amounting to 1,400 in all, and a verdict was given against him for the whole sum. The stamps would have cost him 14 cents, so that by his saving habit on the occasion referred to, he is $1,399 86 out of pocket, besides lawyer's fees and costs of suit. The example is worthy of remembrance. There are no duties which devolve upon a citizen which can be as cheaply discharged as those under the stamp laws, and few which if neglected, may cost a careless person more dearly.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

ELECTION.

The election for the ratification of the amended Constitution of North Carolina, commenced on Thursday, and will continue Friday and Saturday. As there seems to be a difference of opinion and confusion relative to this election, and many false reports have been circulated to the prejudice of the amended Constitution, there may, perhaps, be some persons who did not vote on the first day;—upon those we would urge the great importance of going to the polls without fail, and voting the *ratification* ticket.

If the new Constitution is defeated, the old Constitution not being in accordance with the new order of things, we cannot be received into the Union until another Convention is held, at the expense of $1000 per day, for the purpose of remodeling the old fundamental law so as to render it unexceptionable.

The new Constitution is favorable to the Western portion of the State

There is no truth in the report that the Constitution interferes with free white suffrage or the Stay Law.

The Atlantic Cable.

Complete telegraphic communication has at last been established between Europe and America. The vessel bearing the cable reached Hearts Content, New Foundland, on the 28th ultimo. The length of the cable from Ireland to New Foundland is 1,864 miles; the whole distance run was 1,669 nautical miles. The slack was a little less than 12 per cent of the absolute distance It is in perfect working order, and dispatches have been sent and received from Europe in from eight to ten minutes. Congratulatory dispatches have passed between the Queen of England and the President of the United States on the completion of the cable.

This is one of the great wonders of the age We have, here in Salem, Wednesday morning, before us, dispatches dated London, July 28th, about four days old.

☞ The Winston *Sentinel* is beginning to find out that it "counted its chickens before they were hatched," if we may be allowed the expression. It still flatters itself, however, that, notwithstanding *brandy* has failed to come to its relief, enough bread will be taken out of the mouths of the poor people and distilled into *whiskey* to make good its awful miscalculations as to the amount of revenue to be derived from taxation in Forsyth County, at least in part, and relies on other uncertain resources to raise the figures up to its erroneous standard. Vain and delusive hope! But the *Sentinel's* object now is to keep up the excitement till after the elections, and make as much political capital by the operation as possible, upon the principle that "the end justifies the means."

Our neighbor certainly is great on figures; and, notwithstanding his heretofore extravagant calculations, he has now increased his humbug, to alarm the people, from sixteen to nineteen thousand dollars, as the amount which will be raised from taxation in this county. Lest our contemporary should commit himself still further, for his own sake, we are willing to stop right here and wait till the Sheriff makes his returns of the amount of taxes collected. For, if the *Sentinel* increases his figures any more, even the politically blind will be compelled to see and acknowledge the trick, and the labors of the court-house clique will be entirely lost.

As the *Sentinel*, however, has become bolder, and, in an unguarded moment, let the cat out of the bag, it would, perhaps, be proper to use plainer language, so that the people of Forsyth may fully understand the object of the great "hue and cry" about excessive taxation, for which our friends will please pardon us:

The object is simply the resurrection of modern democracy,—the destructive party so called.

The displacement of the "Secesh" from power in Forsyth county has sunk so deep into the heart of the editor of the Winston *Sentinel*, that his paper has become the medium of weekly abuse and misrepresentation of the magistrates and other conservative officers of the county. It is difficult to define which excels, his growling and abuse or his propensity for a perversion of the truth. In his last paper he has a lengthy and rambling article misrepresenting the action of our county magistrates in their efforts to provide means to pay off the heavy county debt, not created by Union men, but by the followers of the teachings of the Winston *Sentinel* and its secession friends.

The *Sentinel* says:

"It is monstrous, it is outrageous, that under the management of our *loyal, so-called*, county officers, the people of the county are made to foot such enormous bills of cost!

"We may be mistaken, but it does seem to us that old fashioned, old fogy, dead and buried democracy or whiggery, in the shape of county managers, would be a good investment just now.

"These 'scoundrely old rebs,' who, it is said, ought to be hung, in their day kept the schools in every neighborhood, from year to year, in lively existence, for the benefit of the poor, and managed to get along with but from three thousand to four thousand five hundred dollars per year."

Kept the schools in operation from year to year, indeed! Was there ever such unblushing impudence? It is well known, by the people, *who* dragged the country into a civil war, one of the consequences of which was the destruction of the school fund for the poor children, which it had taken years of peace and prosperity to accumulate, and bankrupted the State and the people. This charge cannot be laid to the Union or Conservative party.

Conscription and tyranny drove from their homes fathers and brothers, and deprived families of their only means of support, thus compelling the county to create a large debt to save them from starvation. Widows and orphans have also been made, who will be a county charge for years to come. We think the *Sentinel* should be one among the very last to complain of the taxes created under such circumstances; and it is rather a little too early to change our county officers, and place the destructive element again in power, in which we believe a large majority of the citizens of Forsyth agree with us.

The Minority Report in the Case of Jefferson Davis

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, submitted a report this morning in the House as a minority of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Rodgers takes the ground that much of the testimony before the committee tending to connect Davis with the assassination plot was false, and that he should receive a preliminary hearing, to which every man is entitled.

Mexican news represents the situation of the Empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoras caused great dismay.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE PRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—Living, as I do, in one corner of the county, and having no opportunity of seeing or hearing much, except what I see in the *Press* and Winston *Sentinel*, (my neighbor takes the *Sentinel* and we exchange papers) I thought I would ask you to give us some information about that Winston clique that the *Sentinel* talks so much about;—if it is the same old clique that was there at Winston during the rebellion, that was always laying around that miserable place, the conscript office, watching their neighbors and everybody else, seeking every opportunity to report and have arrested and sent to the army every man that didn't shout for Jeff Davis and the Confederacy; and if they are the same men that sat in secret session the night before those poor, unfortunate and innocent men were shot in cold blood.

One other matter I wish you would give us some information about, that is, as regards the county taxes.

The *Sentinel* has so many different reports about our county taxes that we, away down here, don't understand it. Some time ago he said the magistrates made a county tax of $16,000, and then he published a report of the clerk of but a little over $7,000, (you published the same report) and last week, in one place, he has it over $16,000, and, in another place, he has it over $19,000; and says something about A B and C, and the taxes on them, and that the court would not let the people still brandy and whiskey, and that was the cause he had made such a big mistake—that his figures would have come out all right if the people would make liquor and pay the tax on it; and he got the thing so mixed up that we folks down here can't understand how it is. About four or five weeks ago I was badly scared about my taxes. We were told that the court had laid such a big tax upon us that all our land would have to be sold to pay our taxes, and every body was cursing the court. Well, I just told my folks if they expected to have a home any longer, they would have to go to picking blackberries and help me pay the taxes. So all hands linked in, and we dried all we could and took them to town, and the merchants paid me twenty cents per pound cash; they came to $45; and I took the money and laid it away; but, from what the *Sentinel* said, I was afraid I had not enough yet. So I asked some men that I thought ought to know, how much my taxes would be. They asked me what I listed. I told them land and poll. They asked me what my land was valued at. I told them $1,500. They then told me that the State and county tax was 32½ cents on the hundred, and that my land tax was just four dollars and seventy-seven cents, and my poll tax was three dollars and twenty-five cents—in all, $8.02. I told them that if they had told me the truth, every man in my neighborhood could pay his tax and have some money left, for there wasn't a man but what had sold blackberries for a heap more money than would pay their taxes, and, being scared about their taxes, like I was, put it it all away.

I asked them what the *Sentinel* man meant by making such a big fuss about the court and the taxes—that my taxes had never been so low. They told me that the court knew that the laboring class of men could not pay a big tax, and they had put a light tax on them; but the speculator, who got all the money, had to pay the biggest sort of a tax, and that the *Sentinel* man was a speculator, that he is a money buyer; that he buys the people's money cheap, telling them that it is not worth much, and then sells it for the highest sort of a price, if report be true.

Now, mister editor, if these men told me the truth about the taxes, I say bully for that court—they have done just what they ought to have done.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us know, in your next paper, if it is so about the taxes.—If it is, every body down here says bully for the court. Make these money buyers pay their full share to help support the poor widows and children of the poor soldiers who were dragged in the war and killed. Just such men as the *Sentinel* man ought to be made to help pay for the support of the wives and children of the soldiers who have been made destitute by such men who were in favor of the war, and did all they could to get everybody into it, except himself, and now makes a big fuss about the taxes, when he knows that just such men as he is are the cause of all our troubles and heavy taxes.

A TAX-PAYER.

ACCOUNTS OF THE CROPS.—The abstract of crop returns for July, just issued from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, shows the prospect of a year of average fruitfullness. The present indications, as marked by thousands of correspondents of the Department, point to an average of about eight and a half tenths of an average crop of wheat, of a quality that will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. The showing is much more favorable than the June report

Winter barley is in very nearly the same condition as the wheat.

The oat crop has been unusually good—almost beyond precedent.

The condition of pasturs is generally above the average.

With the exception of Maine and New Hampshire, every State reports a greater breadth of corn than usual.

A somewhat diminished average of sorgum is indicated.

There is an average breadth of flax

In every State more potatoes than usual were planted, which promise better than usual

The prospect for apples is not as good as usual, and no fruit upon the list makes so poor a showing as peaches.

Accounts from Upper Canada agree that the prospects of an abundant harvest were never more favorable than they are this season. Except the Fall wheat, which was injured by the wet cold weather in spring, the grain crops will be above on average.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.

Gentry, Lewis & Flynt—Lumber for country produce.
D B. Eldridge—Land for sale.
J. J Raper—Dun.
Philip Eaton—Horse stolen.
O A Keehln—Carriage for sale.
Jos. Williams—Land sale.
Legal Advertisement—Forsyth Co.
List of letters.

LARGE YIELD OF POTATOES.—The Potatoe crop in this section is very fine. Adam Snow, Esq of Bethania, has beat anything we have as yet heard of. Mr. Snow planted five and a half bushels, and gathered one hundred and eighteen.

HEAVY RAIN AND STORM.—On Friday last, a very heavy rain fell in the neighborhood of Chalk Level, in this county, doing considerable damage to the farms, and causing high water, which broke through mill dams, swept away fencing, and in many places washed the roads so badly as to render them almost impassable.

The Saw Mill of Spencer Wagoner, Esq., was swept away.

A special term of Oyer and Terminer was held in Alamance this week, his honor Judge Fowle presiding. One negro man, formerly a slave of Ludwich Summers, was tried on Monday for attempt to violate the person of a young white woman, was found guilty, and sentenced to the pillory one hour, and to receive one hundred and seventeen lashes on the bare back, to be administered in three different *lessons*.

A negro, formerly a slave of Edwin Holt, was tried for rape—found guily and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 3rd of August. These were the only cases for which the court was ordered, after the disposal of which it adjourned on Tuesday evening.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Sad Occurence in Fayetteville.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* is pained to learn of a melancholy occurrence in the town of Fayetteville, N C. There has been a considerable freshet in the river and streams in that section, and while a number of citizens were standing a few days since, upon what is known as Eccles' bridge, (spanning Cross Creek) in the rear of the town, watching the freaks of the torrent, the bridge gave way, precipitating a number of persons into the creek. Two little boys, sons of Mr McLaurin and Mr. Fuller, and a negro man named Jno. Baker, were drowned, but all the rest were either rescued or succeeded in making thier escape. This is indeed, a sad accident, and has cast a gloom over the community.

PONY PENNING.—We saw a gentleman yesterday just returned from the Pony Penning, on the banks below Beaufort, which took place on the 10th inst., from whom we learn quite a crowd was in attendance, and some 350 ponies were taken. The ponies were very poor, and very few if any were sold. Prices ranged at about fifty dollars. Another penning will take place on the 10th of August, when it is supposed the stock will be in better plight and command readier sale.—*Newbern Times.*

RESULT OF ADVERTISING.—Among the three or four hundred London houses which must soon be cleared away in the neighborhood of Temple Bar—the site being required for the new Temple of Justice—is that in which "Holloway," of pill and ointment celebrity, carries on his operations. A return has just been furnished to the city authorities as the foundation of a claim for compensation, from which it appears that the profits of the business for the last three years amount to between £30,000 and £40,000. The sum paid The sum paid for advertising is over £25,000 per annum, and the staff of the establisment includes two hundred women, whose sole duty it is to look after the advertisements, and see that they are inserted as ordered.

The Convention which assembled in Salisbury, selected Hon N Boyden, of Rowan, and Joseph H. Wilson, Esqr, of Mecklendurg, as delegates to represent the 6th Congressional District in the Philadelphia Convention, with the Hon R C. Puryear, of Yadkin, and James E Kerr, of Rowan as alternates. No better selections could have been made.

North State

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The members of the South Carolina Legislature for the Charleston electoral district have taken steps to have their State represented at the Philadelphia Convention.

The present pension list of the United States is about $16,000,000 per annum.

It is said there were never so many Americans in Paris as at present

The New York State Militia enrollment shows 110,000 names for the city and county of New York.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Mr. Williams, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, who was arrested because he refused to appear in his seat, so as to form a quorum, has brought suit for $50,000 damages against the parties concerned in his arrest.

There were seven hundred and sixteen deaths in Philadelphia last week—something unprecedented for that city. Of these eight were caused by cholera and forty-four by sunstroke. This unusual mortality is ascribed to the extreme heat, which was greater than has been known there since 1778. The deaths for the corresponding week last year were not so many by two hundred.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The great railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre De Grace was destroyed by a tornado last night. Loss $1,000,000.

It is estimated that there were during the late war 1,012 churches burned in the Southern States, involving a loss of about $5,000,000. They belonged to all religious denominations, and each seems to have suffered as much, in proportion to its strength of membership, as the others.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The building for the accomodation of the National Union Convention, is being constructed on the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. It will be of immense proportions

Governor Orr has written a letter to General Howard saying that General Sickles misunderstood him about the destitution in South Carolina. He says there is a much need for the distribution of rations among the poor.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says that at Berlin, on Saturday, it was asserted that peace was certain. Prussia carries all her points. Austria's naval victory was much overrated.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 26 M.

The Steamer *Hibernian* passed Father Point yesterday, with Liverpool advices to the 16th.

The Great Eastern had laid nearly 300 miles of the cable and was progressing favorably

Nothing further as to the peace negotiations.

The Prussians had defeated the Federals in a sanguinary conflict at Aschaffenburg, and marched towards Frankfort, which was evacuated. The diet had removed to Augustenburg, and the Prussian headquarters were at Brunn.

The London *Times* thinks the Prussians would be before Vienna by the 7th, and doubts whether the Austrians can withstand them.—The victorious Prussians had occupied Padua and Venezia, towns on the railroad to Venice.

It is declared in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg, that Russia has no present intention to abandon her neutral attitude, and will not, unless a foreign power shall interfere in the affairs of Germany.

The following is four days later news via Londonderry:

LIVERPOOL, July 20,—The military position is unchanged. Great forces are concentrating on both sides.

The *Moniteur* says that Prussia has consented to abstain from hostilities for five days, provided that Austria agrees to do the same and enters into negotiations on the basis proposed within that period.

The news from the Great Eastern continues very satisfactory About nine hundred miles of the cable had been paid out.

It is reported that Austria has decidedly refused to accept Prussia's conditions for peace

The *Moniteur* denies that the French government had any intention of becoming an armed mediator in the Austro Prussian difficulty

The Prussians had occupied Darmstadt.

The London *Times* of the 27th says of the Atlantic telegraph: "It is a great work—the glory of the age and nation—and they who have achieved it deserve to die honored as benefactors of this race."

Peace in Europe.

A treaty of peace had been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram says that a five days armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 23d.

There was more fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

The Earl of Shaftsburg had protested in the House of Commons against the reform motions.

In the discussion of the tariff Sir John Packington admitted that England was behind other nations.

A severe naval engagement took place on the 20th, off the Island of Lissa. The Austrians claimed a victory. They sunk the Italian ironclads, running down one and blowing up three.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for a suspension of hostilities caused great buoyancy in all the markets.

The prevailing opinion is, especially among the Germans, that peace will almost certainly be concluded and that consequently there will be no resumption of hostilities.

The Italian answer had not yet been received.

There were no reports of further fighting.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—In the great naval fight off Lippa the Italian iron-clad Italy was sunk by a collision at the commencement of the battle. An iron clad boat blew up with all on board, amid cries of "Long Live the King and Italy" from the crew.

Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk A Vienna dispatch says the Italian fleet had been driven back and was being pursued by the Austrians in direction of Ancona.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German confederation.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE IS LAID AT LAST.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Atlantic Cable is a success. The following dispatch has just been received:

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.

England and America are again united by telegragh. The cable is in perfect working order. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable since the splice on the 13th instant, off Valentia.

CYRUS W. FIELD

Herald and Tribune European Dispatches.

NEW YORK, July 31, M.

The *Herald* has the following over the cable:

"LONDON, July 28.—Armistice of four weeks from yesterday was signed by Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and other German States.—The propositions embrace lasting peace over the whole Continent of Europe."

A *Tribune* special (same date) says that in the British House, Lord Stanly said the Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation growing out of cases connected with the war between the Northern and Southern States of America.

LONDON, July 28, P. M.

The latest reports from the seat of war state that the peace preliminaries between the contending parties are progressing, but no details received.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

A board of officers have been appointed by the commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the purpose of revising the regulations for the government of the Bureau. This board is appointed to meet the requirements of a recent act of Congress extending the duration of the Bureau two years. Generals Tillson, Sprague and Gregory constitute the board.

The Secretary of State gave a dinner to-day to the Tennessee delegation. Among those present were Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Gov. Parsons, of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The statue of General Washington taken from the Virginia Military Institute by General Hunter in his raid up the Valley two years ago was sent back by the National Express to Lexington, Va.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The restrictive regulations adopted by the Internal Revenue office, Oct. 9, 1865, for removal under bond, without pre-payment of taxes, of taxable products within the limits of the late insurgent States, have been rescinded by the Secretary of the Treasury. So that manufacturers and producers of those State will be allowed to ship their goods under bond, without pre-payment of taxes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

E. G Ross, successor of Senator Lane, qualified as Senator from Kansas.

Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, was sworn in. The Committee have not reported on the credentials of Mr Patterson from the same State.

The Senate agreed to adjourn Saturday, and the House subsequently concurred.

The President, having signed the bill reviving the grade of General in the United States army, nominated Lieutenant General Grant for the same; also Vice Admiral Farragut as Admiral under the recent law. These nominations, and A. W. Randall, as Postmaster General, were confirmed

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Tennessee members receive pay from the commencement of the session. Messrs. Cooper and Leftwitch of that State were sworn in.

The Amendatory National Currency bill was postponed until the next session.

Mr. Banks, from the committee on Foreign affairs, reported a bill recommending a modification of the neutrality laws, repealing the most stringent provisions of the act of 1808, and modifying the penalties presented for its violation It also provided that the law shall not be continued so as to prohibit the sale of vessels, ships or steamers, or material, or munitions of war, the growth or product of this country, to the Government or citizen of any Government not at war with the United States. Postponed until to-morrow.

An act was passed amendatory of the act of 1789, establishing judicial courts. The amendment provides that the act of habeas corpus is not to apply to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of the military authorities of the United States, charged with any military offense, or with having aided or abetted rebellion against the Government of the United States prior to the passing of this act.

A bill was reported to restore the possession of the lands confiscated by authority of the States lately in rebellion. It makes it the duty of the President or commanding officer of the military forces within the particular State or District, on the complaint of the person dispossessed of property for adherence to the Union, to restore him possession to the same.

Mr. Trumbull denounced the bill as giving authority to military officers to decide the legal question as to the title of real estate. His motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected, and the bill passed.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

In the Senate, when the credentials of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, were read, Mr. Sumner moved their reference to the judiciary committee, with instructions to enquire whether he could take the oath. Mr. Sumner said Mr. Patterson was a Judge under the Confederate Government, and therefore disqualified. After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to.

The Senate to-day confirmed Maj. Gen. Sherman as Lieutenant General, Vice General Grant promoted; and Rear Admiral Porter as Vice Admiral, Vice Admiral Farragut promoted.

A bill was passed granting lands to a company to build a railroad from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast, on or about the 35th parallel.

The House has made an award of $15,000 to Colonel Conger for the capture of Booth and Harrold. The House also cut down the amount awarded Colonel Baker to $3,750.

Mr. Banks' resolution modifying the neutrality laws was passed by a unanimous vote.

WASHINGTON, July 28, M.

The Senate has confirmed O. H. Browning as Secretary of the Interior, in place of Harlan.

The Civil and Miscellaneous appropriation bill, after a long struggle in the Conference Committee, was concurred in by the two Houses by a close vote. It increases the pay of members and has appended to it the bill equalizing bounties.

Senator Patterson was admitted to his seat this morning, by taking the prescribed oath of office—the House last night having refused, by a large majority, to modify the oath in his favor.

Defrees has been removed from the position of Public Printer, and Gen. Steadman appointed to that office.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, submitted this morning, in the House, a minority report from the Judiciary Committee in the case of Mr Davis. It takes the ground that much of the testimony before the Committee tending to connect Mr. Davis with the assassination plot was false, and that he should receive a preliminary hearing, to which every man is entitled.

The credentials of Mr. Harlan, Senator elect from Iowa for six years from the 4th of March, were presented and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON, July 28, P. M.

The Senate passed the bill for the admission of Nebraska. Also, a joint resolution so modifying the test oath as to permit Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, to take his seat. This requires the concurrence of the House.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendment to the civil appropriation bill, appropriating $1,500,000 for repairing the Mississippi levees. Also, by a large majority, voted down the proposition to increase the salaries of members of Congress from three to five thousand dollars.

The House Judiciary Committee made a report relative to the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination of Lincoln, wherein they state:

"It is notorious that said Davis was guilty of the crime of treason, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Committee are of opinion that there are no obstacles in the way of his speedy and impartial trial, which can be removed by legislation. The evidence in possession of the Committee, connecting Jefferson Davis with the assassination, justifies the committee in saying that there is *probable* cause to *believe* that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed, but the investigations which have been made by the War Department, and by the Committee, have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation will result finally in full development of the whole transaction. The capture of the rebel archives has put the government in possession of a mass of letters, papers and documents, of various kinds, only a portion of which have been as yet examined.

☞ Congress adjourned on Saturday last, *sine die*. Both houses remained in session all night Friday.

The tea drinkers of this country consume 30,000,000 lbs, annually.

General Beauregard has been received by the French Emperor in princely style. He has received honors never conferred on any stranger before.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Letter from Judge B R. Curtis.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., July 25, 1866.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I thank you for sending me a copy of the call for the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next.

In the present unhappy condition of our national affairs, it seems to me fit and important that delegates of the people should come together from all parts of our country, to manifest, in an authentic and convincing way, the adhesion of their constituents to the fundamental principles of our Government, and to that policy and course of action which necessarily result from them. In my judgment, the propositions contained in the call of the Convention are consistent with those principles and that policy.

The nature of our Government does not permit the United States to destroy a State or acquire its territory by conquest. Neither does it permit the people of a State to destroy the State, or lawfully affect, in any way, any one of its relations to the United States. One is as consistent with our Constitution as the other; while that Constitution remains operative, each is impossible.

But the Government of the United States may, and must, in the discharge of constitutional duty, subdue, by arms, any number of its rebellious citizens into quiet submission to its lawful authority. And if the officers of a State, having the actual control of its government, have disobeyed the requirement to swear to support the Constitution, and have abused the powers of the State by making war on the United States, this presents the case of an usurping and unlawful government of a State, which the United States may rightfully destroy by force; for, undoubtedly, the provision of the Constitution that "the United States shall guarantee to every State *in this Union* a republican form of government" must mean a republican form of government in harmony with the Constitution, and which is so organized as to be *in this Union*.

But neither the power and duty of the Government of the United States to subdue by arms rebellious people in the territorial limits of one or more States, nor its power and duty to destroy an usurping government *de facto*, can possibly authorize the United States to destroy one of the States of the Union, or, what must amount to the same thing, to acquire that absolute right over its people and its territory which results from conquest in foreign war. There are only two alternatives; One is, that in subduing rebellion the United States act rightfully within the limits of powers conferred by the Constitution; the other is, that they make war on a part of their own people because it is the will of those who control the Government for the time being to do so, and for such objects as they may choose to attain. The last of these alternative has not been asserted by either department of the Government of the United States at any time, and I doubt if any considerable number of persons can be found to sanction it.

But if the first alternative be adopted, it follows that the Constitution which authorized the war prescribed the objects which alone can rightfully be accomplished by it; and those objects are, not the destruction of one or more States, but their preservation; not the destruction of government in a State, but the restoration of its government to a republican form in harmony with the Constitution; not the acquisition of the territory of a State, and of that absolute control over the persons and property of its people which a foreign conqueror would possess, but their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. But it seems to me a great and fundamental error to confound the case of the conquest of a foreign territory and people with the case of submission to a lawful and established constitutional Government, enforced through the powers conferred on that Government for that specific purpose.

It is quite true that such a civil contest may have, and in our country has had, the proportions of an actual war; and that humanity and public law unite in dictating the application of rules designed to mitigate its evils and regulate the conditions upon which it should be carried on.

But these rules of public law which concern the rights and power of a conqueror of foreign territory, reduced by conquest to entire submission, have no relation to the active prosecution of war. Their operation begins when war has ended in submission; they are the laws of a state of peace, and not of a state of war.

To suppose that the Government of the United States can, in a state of peace, rightfully hold and exercise absolute and unlimited power over a part of its territory and people just so long as it may choose to do so appears to me to be unwarranted by any rules of public law, abhorrent to right reason, and inconsistent with the nature of our Government.

When war has ceased, when the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been restored and established, the United States are in possession, not under a new title, as conquerors, but under their old title, as the lawful Government of the country; and that title has been vindicated, not by the destruction of one or more States, but by their preservation; and this preservation can be worked out practically only by the restoration of republican governments organized in harmony with the Constitution.

The title of a conqueror is necessarily inconsistent with a republican government, which can be formed only by the people themselves, to express and execute their will.

And if the preservation of the States within the Union was one of the objects of the war, and they can be preserved only by having republican governments organized in harmony with the Constitution, and such governments can be organized only by the people of those States, then manifestly it is not only the right, but the constitutional duty of the people of those States, to organize such governments; and the Government of the United States can have no rightful authority to prohibit their organization. But this right and duty of the people of the several States can only begin when war has ceased, and the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States have been restored and established; and, from the nature of the case, the Government of the United States must determine when that time has come.

It is a question of great interest, certainly, but not, I think, of great difficulty, how and by whom the Government of the United States should determine when that time has come.

The question whether *de facto* governments and hostile populations have been completely subdued by arms, and the lawful authority of the United States restored and established, is a military and executive question. It does not require legislative action to ascertain the necessary facts; and, from the nature of the case, legislative action cannot change or materially affect them. As commander in chief of the army and navy, and as the chief executive officer, whose constitutional duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, it is the official duty of the President to know whether a rebellion has been suppressed, and whether the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been completely restored and firmly established.

The mere organization of a republican government, in harmony with the Union, by the people of one of the existing States of the United States, requires no enabling act of Congress, and I can find no authority in the Constitution for any interference by Congress to prohibit or regulate the organization of such a government by the people of an existing State of the Union. On the other hand, it is clearly necessary that the President should act, so far, at least, as to remove out of the way military restrictions on the power of the people to assemble and do those acts which are necessary to reorganize their government.—This, I think, he was bound to do as soon as he became satisfied that the right time had come.

After much reflection, and with no such partiality for Executive power as would be likely to lead me astray, I have formed the opinion that the Southern States are now as rightfully, and should be as effectually, in the Union as they were before the madness of their people attempted to carry them out of it; and in this opinion I believe a majority of the people of the Northern States agree.

The work the people are waiting to have done this Convention may greatly help. If it will elevate itself above sectional passions, ignore all party schemes, despise the sordid and party scramble for offices, and fairly represent the national instinct that the time *now is* when complete Union of all the States is a fact which it is a crime not to accomplish, its action cannot fail to be beneficial to our country.

The passions generated in a great and divided people by long and bloody civil war are deep and formidable. They are not confined to one section; the victors as well as the vanquished are swayed by them. They connect themselves with the purest and tenderest sensibilities of our nature; with our love of country; with our love of those who have laid down their lives in the contest; with the sufferings which war, in multiplied forms, always brings to the homes of women, and which civil war, most of all, brings to the homes of all; and these passions are the sharp and ready tools of party spirit, of self interest, of *perversity*, and most of all, of that fierce infatuation which finds its best satisfaction in hatred, and its only enjoyment in revenge.

No statesman who is acquainted with the nature of man and the necessities of civil government can contemplate such passions without the deepest concern, or fail to do what he fitly may to allay them. Hard enough the work will prove to be, at the best. But a scrupulous regard for the rights of all and a magnanimous clemency are twice blessed; they both elevate and soften the powerful, and they reach and subdue what laws and bayonets cannot control.

I believe there is now a general conviction among the people that this great and difficult work is practicable. That it will long remain so, if the present state of things continues, I have not the hardihood to trust. I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for union and harmony and peace. That it will assert, strongly and clearly, those principles which are the foundations of our Government; that it will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and especially of that spirit of hatred which is as inconsistent with the true love of our country as it is with true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon, in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

B. R CURTIS.

The American emigrant ship Monarch of the Seas, which left Liverpool for New York on the afternoon of the 19th of March last, with a valuable cargo and six hundred and seventy-four passengers, is now, lacking but two days, four months at sea, and as yet nothing has been heard of her. It is feared that some disaster must have occurred to the vessel, and that she has gone down with all on board.

The deaths in this city, last week, were about 750,—a decrease of over 600 compared with the previous week. There were nineteen deaths from cholera on Saturday, and the same number on Sunday in New York and Brooklyn.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

TAXATION BY THE COUNTY COURTS.

WHEREAS, Conflicting opinions are entertained in regard to the power and duty of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in laying taxes for County purposes; and,

WHEREAS, Taxes have been imposed in various Counties, on different constructions of the law:

Now therefore, to settle all difficulties in regard to said powers and duties,

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, as follows:* That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several Counties of this State (a majority of the Justices being present) shall have power during the present year to levy taxes on such subjects and persons within their Counties as are now taxed for State purposes, and all levies by said Courts heretofore made are hereby validated and confirmed.

SEC. 2 All such Courts, whether they have heretofore levied or not at a general or special term, may make such changes, discriminations and exemptions in the levies made by them as they may deem advisable.

SEC. 3. The powers of the County Courts shall only extend to those persons and subjects on which the taxes are payable by the Sheriffs into the Public Treasury.

SEC. 4. The powers, regulations and penalties authorized and prescribed to enforce the payment of State taxes, shall be extended to include County taxes, and the Sheriffs and other officers shall be subject to like liabilities for failure or malfeasance in the discharge of their duties.

SEC 5 Whenever the Justices of the Courts of Peas and Quarter Sessions of any County have failed to levy taxes for the support of their insane as prescribed in the act ratified 10th day of March, 1866, entitled "An Act to secure a better government for the Insane Asylum," the Courts of said Counties (seven Justices being present) may at a special or regular term levy such taxes.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect from its ratification.

[Ratified 12th June, A. D., 1866.]

EDWIN G. READE, *President.*

J. H. MOORE, *Secretary.*

R. C. BADGER, *Assistant Secretary.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand the 13th day of June, A. D., 1866

R. W. BEST, *Secretary of State.*

New Advertisements.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 2½ miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.

The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—

There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49-3w.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co-partner*, or *individual claims*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and don and fret them for the money:—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be the last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,

J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49-4t.

☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 24th inst., a large BAY HORSE, supposed to be sixteen hands high, or over, dark legs, mane and tail, the foretop cropped off, a small star believed to be in the forehead, (not certain as to this,) a windgall on the inside of one of his hind legs, near the knee joint. His step in walking and pacing is very short for a large horse.

The above reward of *Twenty five Dollars* will be paid to any one returning this horse to me or giving me information so that I can get him.

Address me at Farmington, Davie County, N. C. PHILIP EATON.

July 30, 1866. 49-3t-pd.

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap.—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-4t.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to September Term, 1866.

James Reed, Administrator *de bonis non* of George Kreegar, Sen., dec'd.

vs.

John H. Kiger, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the court, on affidavit, that the children of George Kreegar, dec'd, to wit: Anna, wife of —— Harvey, Peter Kreegar, William Kreegar, Wesley Kreegar, Caroline Kreegar, Jacob Kreegar, Samuel Kreegar, Emanuel Kreegar and Abigail Kreegar, and the following children of Jacob Kreegar dec'd, to wit: George Kreegar, Jun., John Kreegar, Solomon Kreegar, and Emily, wife of William Snider, and Noah Spainhour, defendants in the foregoing case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in September next and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as them.

Witness, N. S. COOK. Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the 21st day of July, 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

July 27, 1866. (pr. fee $8) 48-6t.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Aug 3d, 1866.

Miss Julia Bowman,	Samuel Phillips,
John Belcek,	R. H. Swaim,
Wm E N. Brown,	Aquilla Teague,
A. W. Coltrain,	Hon Chas Teague.
Joshua Hedgecock,	Eli Wilson,
Moses Linville,	Miss Elizabeth J. Wood,
Miss Susan B. Mecum,	Miss Nancy York.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1st. 1866.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

Assessor's Office,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
5th COL. DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA.
Greensboro' July, 18, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, Section 19th of the Act of June 30th, 1864, as amended March 3d 1865, that I, JESSE WHEELER, Assessor, will sit at the

Court-House in Asheboro' on the 6th of Aug. next.
At the office of my Assistant Assessor, John Kendall, in Lexington, August 7th.
At the Court-House in Winston, August 8th.
At Job Worth's, Surry county, August 9th.
At the Court-House in Danbury, August 10th.
" " " in Wentworth, August 11th.
At my Office, in Greensboro,' August 13th.
At the Company's Shops, August 14th.
At the Court-house in Yanceyville, August 15th.
" " in Roxboro, August 16,

Between the hours of 10, A. M., and 4 P. M. of the several days above named, to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors returned in the annual lists.

Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector. All appeals to said Assessor must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

JESSE WHEELER,
July 27, 1866. (47-1w) Assessor.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In obedience to an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 25th day of June, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention," I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notice that on THURSDAY the SECOND day of AUGUST next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly; at which elections all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same; those who wish a ratification of the Constitution voting, with a written or printed ticket, "RATIFICATION,"—those of a contrary opinion, voting with a written or printed ticket, "REJECTION." Sheriffs will observe the provisions of the Ordinance as to the duties thereby imposed.

L. S. In witness whereof His Excellency JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this first day of July, A. D. 1866.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor:
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

July 13, 1866. 46-tde.

Election Notice.

In obedience to the above proclamation, there will be an election held at the various precincts in Forsyth County, on the 2nd, 3d and 4th days of August next, for the purpose of giving the people of Forsyth County an opportunity of voting for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution of North Carolina, amended by the late State Convention.

The following persons have been appointed, by the Court, Inspectors of said election: At Sides', Wm Doub, Esq., Thomas Long, and Thomas Hunter.

Bethania, Adam Snow, Esq., Joseph Transu and L. E. Grabbs.

Lewisville, Wm R. Griffith, Esq., Lewis Laugenour and George Fiynt.

Stafford's, Wm. Shore, Esq., Henry Shoaf and Benjamin Hampton.

Waughtown, P. E. Light, Esq., Joseph Northern, and William Phillips

Kernersville, John Hester, Esq., Vestal Perry and Henry Smith.

Belew's Creek, Geo. V Fulp, Esq., John Vance and Moses L. Whicker.

Matthews', Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris and Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedge Garden, N. F. Sullivan, Esq., Wm. McMillan and Tandy Marshall.

Winston, Wm Shultz, Esq., Solomon Mickey and John N. Blum.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

July 13, 1866. 46-td

WANTED:

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank at Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Collector's Office,
5th DISTRICT, N. C.,
GREENSBORO', July 14th, 1866.

The Assessor's Lists from May 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1866, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments have been made during that period, in Davidson, Forsyth, Surry and Stokes counties, will meet me or my Deputy at the following times and places, prepared to pay their taxes:

For Forsyth, at Winston, the 1st, 2nd, 3d, and 4th of August.
For Surry, at Dobson, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August.
For Stokes, at Danbury, 13th 14th, 15th and 16th of August.
For Davidson, at Lexington, 13th, 14th 15th and 16th of August.

All Distillers, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar manufacturers must come prepared to give bond and security, and all who have made application for license must come forward and take out their licenses Those who fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to a heavy penalty.

According to the provisions of the law, those who do not pay at the required time will be liable to ten per cent additional on their taxes. The special attention of those who have not paid on the back list is called to this fact.

W. H. THOMPSON, Collector.

July 20, 1866. 47-4t.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Anna Perry
vs.
The heir at law of Ebenezer Perry, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. J. Folger and his wife Samira, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

July 20. (pr. fee. $8:) 47-6t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Thomas J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford,	vs	M. J. Crews.
Thomas J. Wilson, Guardian of N. Siewers'	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Solomon Mickey	vs.	M. J. Crews.
John F. Poindexter	vs.	M. J. Crews.
W. J. Kirby	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Joseph Wagoner.	vs.	M. J. Crews.

Original attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, M. J. Crews, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

July 20. (pr. fee $12) 47-6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866,

I. A. Robertson
vs.
Jeremiah Patterson } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

July 20. pr. fee $8—47-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.

Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-2m.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. BELO, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.

Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47-4t

To the People of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, July 28, 1866.

I publish the following letter and order from Brevet Major General Robinson, for the information of the judicial officers, and other citizens of the State:

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HEADQ'RS ASS'T COM. STATE OF N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., July 13, 1866

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor, &c., Raleigh, N. C.:

Governor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst, calling my attention to an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1865, and to the ordinances of the State Convention repealing the provisos of the 9th section of said act, and so modifying the 11th section that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the distribution of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," and desiring to be officially informed how, in my opinion, the question of jurisdiction now stands in matters relating to freedmen.

In reply I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have this day issued an order (a copy of which is enclosed) directing the officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau to refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County and State Courts, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers of the Bureau.

I have made this exception for the reason that the condition of the freedmen is believed to be such that they cannot be subjected to the delay sometimes incident to proceedings in civil courts.

Trusting that my action may prove satisfactory to the civil authorities, and that there may be no obstacles to the fair administration of justice to all persons, I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully your ob't serv't.

JNO. C. ROBINSON.
Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HDQ'RS ASS'T COM. N. CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 3.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By Command of
Brev't Maj. Gen. ROBINSON.
CLINTON A. CILLEY, A. A. G.

It is known that there are persons in the State, and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war, or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our courts. Citizens of this State, who had served in the army of the United States, have filed petitions, addressed to the President of the United States, charging that they were persecuted by our courts, and praying for protection.—Upon a reference of the petitions to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for filing such petitions. And these investigations, after having been submitted, in detail, for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Inquisitions have been made, and *ex parte* statements taken from persons who claim to have been aggrieved by the action or non-action of our courts and juries. None of these, as yet, so far as I know, even if taken as true, prove anything to the prejudice of any judicial officer of the State. The ability and purity and impartiality with which justice has always been administered in this State, even where a negro appealed to our Courts to assert his freedom, have never been questioned at home or abroad. Our present judicial corps will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors at any period of our history. I have referred to these things only to justify me in asking at this time for peculiar diligence and circumspection on the part of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other judicial and executive officers, in the discharge of their official duties. One of the unhappy sequents of the late civil war is an increase of crime—particularly larceny and burglary, and the too frequent failure to apprehend and punish the criminal. Every good citizen should co-operate with the officers of justice in bringing every violator of the criminal law to justice. We can, in no other way, expect a return of the quiet and security which distinguished our State before the war.

It ought to be, and I hope it is, the wish, not only of the judiciary, but of every intelligent white man in the State, to protect the lately emancipated negro in all the rights of person and of property, to which he is entitled under the laws, and thus induce him to confide in our justice, and encourage him to be honest and industrious and to acquire property and to take care of it.

JONATHAN WORTH.
Governor of North Carolina.

July 27-1t

Every newspaper in the State is requested to give this paper one insertion and forward account for payment.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Wanted.

A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT.
Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

Poetry.

DEW-DROPS.

BY EDMUND ALTONA.

The golden rays are streaming
O'er the buds and flowers there,
And the drops of dew are gleaming
In the morning's amber air.

Yes, the glittering rays of sunlight
Stream down from the azure sky,
And those sparkling gems, the dew-drops,
Are fading beneath the eye.

And even the little dew-drops
That glisten on every stem
Teach us the solemn lesson,
That we must fade like them.

They tell us the old, old story
That was told so long ago,
That all traces of earthly glory
Must go as the dew-drops go;

That the glorious beams of sunlight
Shall stream from the throne on high,
And beneath their refulgent glory,
We shall fade away and die.

Fun for the Family.

A letter from Scotland repeats an anecdote told by a physician who, having ordered a blister to be put on a patient's chest, called to inquire what had been the effect. "O" replied the brother of the invalid, "we have na kist to put the blister on, but we put it on a hand-box, and George is weel enough."—"Well, well," said the doc or with a grin, "that's all right if he's better.

"Do you pronounce the letter z, zee or zed?" asked a punning United States Senator of a Member of the other house. "I call it zed," was the reply. "Very well then" rejoined the senator, "in that case, which three letters of the alphabet are of most use to a statesman?" The "honorable gentleman" addressed said he couldn't tell.—"A Y Z (a wise head) of course," exclaimed the triumphant senator.

A little girl in Pennsylvania was lately reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginary innocence she replied: "Why grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em.

An exchange comes to us with a notice that "truth is crowded out this issue." This is almost as bad as an up country editor who said, "For the evil of intoxicating drinks, see our inside."

The following is the conclusion of an epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee: "She lived in a life of virtue and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years, 7 months and 16 days. Reader go thou and do likewise."

A little fellow of five years fell and cut his upper lip, and not only bore the operation of sewing up the wound with fortitude, but allayed the fears of his fond mamma, that a disfiguring scar would remain, by assuring her that "his moustache would cover it."

SECOND LOVE.—"Do you believe in second love, Mr. Goshead?" "Humph! if a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? and when it is gone, don't he want another pound? and isn't that sweet, too? Troth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

What funny customs we establish If you ask your friend for a postage stamp he accepts three cents as a matter of course; but if you ask him for a cigar he would regard it as an insult if you tendered ten or twenty cents in payment.

Young ladies in adjusting their "false calves," should be careful and secure them in the right place, else the limb will assume the appearance of deformity. A frightful instance of this kind was witnessed on the Avenue yesterday.—*Washington Republican.*

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 4m-3

Small Plantations

FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem. About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs. House and Barn much out of repair.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

Wiley Riggs, Adm'r of Daniel Riggs, dec'd, versus Wilson Riggs, and others. Petition to sell Lands.

In this case, it appearing to the court that the defendant, Wilson Riggs, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wilson Riggs to appear at the next court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court house in Dobson, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and decree for sale granted.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.

H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.

June 29, 1866. fee $3 45-6w.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, shirts and Half Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck-Ties-Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and T immings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio offee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod-liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c, &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article o

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reason able terms.

I WILL BARTER FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

VALUABLE

MILL AND LANDS FOR SALE.

INTENDING TO move West, the subscribers offer for sale their valuable MILLS with 42 ACRES OF LAND on Middle Fork, 2½ miles South of Salem, N. C. The Mill-seat is one of the best in all this section There is 11 feet head, estimated to be equal t 30 horse power. There is one Corn and on Flouring Mill, propelled by two 8 feet overshot wheels. The machinery nearly new.

One SAW MILL with vertical wheels in running order. The mills are on a short canal, not far from the dam.

Those wishing to buy, will call and see for themselves.

S. H. & L. C. LAUGENOUR.

ALSO,

The subscriber offers for sale 30 ACRES OF LAND, with good Orchard, adjoining the above mentioned Mill Tract, on the East.

Also on the West, 82 ACRES, with Woodland, Orchard, Meadows; and with bottom in cultivation.

Also 63 ACRES, 1½ miles down the creek from said Mills, nearly half good bottom, with a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Forsyth Co., N. C., May 19 1866. 40-3m

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

J. H. Lewellen, Adm'r of Thomas Lemmons, dec'd. against John Lemmons, Lacy Lemmons, William Pardew and wife Sarah. Petition to sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John Lemmons and Lacy Lemmons are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published at Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a decree granted for the sale of the lands described in petition.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.

H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.

June 29, 1866. fee $3 45-6w.

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 8 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 25, 1866 2-1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ 1866. ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N.Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address. HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y. ☜

☞ Sold by all D ggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem. N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 38:3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 42-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needle, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton. &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. t

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway, Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which everybody can understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also, Reports of Scientific Societies, at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discussions, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a special feature of great value to Inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procuring Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

TERMS.—$3 per year—$1 50 for six months.—Ten copies for one year, $25 Canada subscriptions 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.

Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal to be called

"THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES,"

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a Journal of the same size as "Harpers," or "Frank Leslie's," the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and to charge but half of their price, namely, Two Dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, concise biographies, laughable anecdotes, wit, humor, squibs, inimitable caricatures, literary, personal and scientific items, etc., etc.

In thus charging so small a sum for their paper, the publishers of the "Mirror of the Times" expect to be rewarded with a subscription list which shall remunerate them for their necessary outlay of both "mind and matter."

Subscription price for one year, $2 00
" " six months $1 25

No free copies. No advertisements inserted.

Address all subscriptions and editorial matter to W. S. SANDFORD & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

A SOUTHSIDE HISTORICAL WAR NOVEL.

Third Edition just ready.

SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST,

Being the memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia—Edited from the Mss. of Col. Surry, by John Esten Cooke, with four full page illustrations. 12mo., cloth, 490 pages. Price $2 25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley Campaign to his death: in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby Pelham and other celebrities, and have a vivid picture of inside army life at the South. In a word, whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exhibition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest.

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free on receipt of price.

E. J. HUNTINGTON & CO
459 Broome Street, New York
(Late Bunce & Huntington.)

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. Jan. 1st, 1866.